(No Model.)

C. G. WANENMACHER.

WRENCH AND LOCK COMBINED.

No. 344,427. Patented June 29, 1886.

Fig. 1.

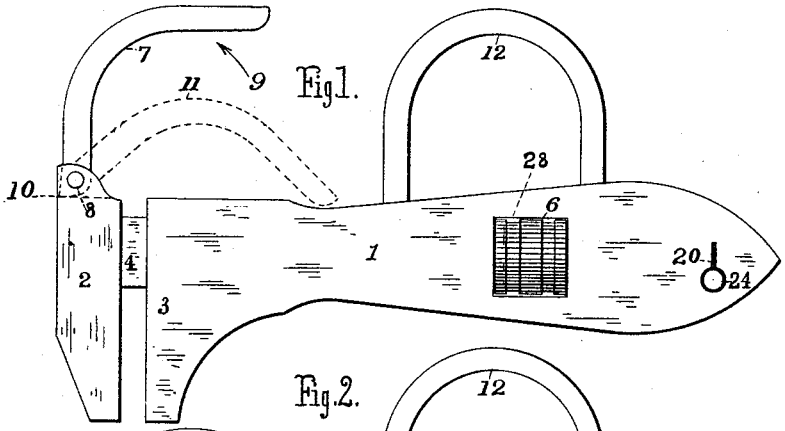


Fig. 2.

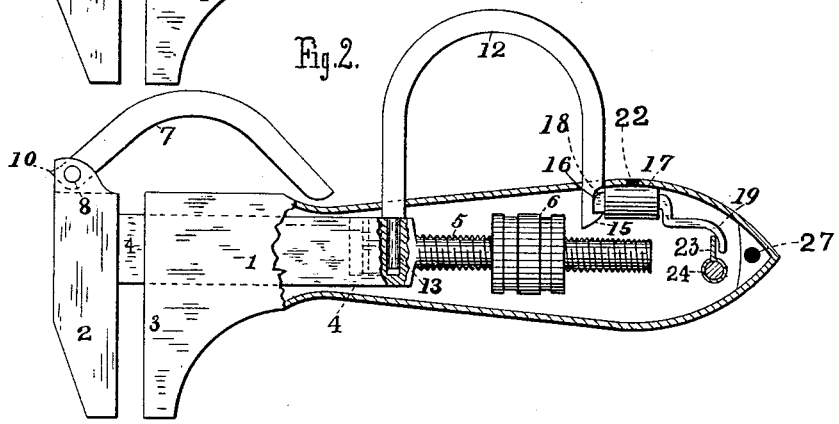


Fig. 3.

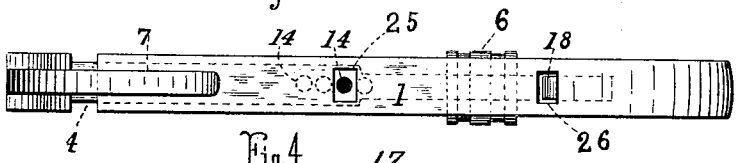
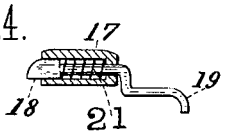


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD G. WANENMACHER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

WRENCH AND LOCK COMBINED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,427, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed May 3, 1886. Serial No. 200,952. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD G. WANENMACHER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wrench and Lock Combined, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to combine in one instrument a monkey-wrench and a suitable device for locking the wheels of a bicycle together, so as to prevent it from being tampered with or used during the absence of the owner, all of which will be fully and clearly hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device complete. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, so as to expose the interior construction. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view of the wrench, the removable staple or yoke being left off; and Fig. 4 is a detached side elevation of the lock, showing its outer case in section, so as to show the bolt and spring.

In said drawings, 1 represents the handle of the wrench. 2 and 3 are the jaws. The sliding-jaw 2 is provided with the sliding bar 4, adapted to slide into the handle portion 1. It is provided with the screw portion 5 and nut 6, which projects a short distance through an opening in each side of the handle, as shown, so as to be easily grasped by the fingers to turn it and operate the wrench, all of which is old and well known, and requires no further description here.

At the top of the sliding jaw 2 is pivoted an angular piece, 7, by a pin, 8. It is adapted to move in the direction of the arrow 9, up into the position shown in Fig. 1, when the point 10 comes against a portion of the top of the sliding jaw, as shown, so that it can move no farther in that direction, but it can be moved down in the opposite direction, as shown in Fig. 2, or by the dotted lines 11 in Fig. 1. The top of the case or handle 1 is provided with two holes, 25 and 26, through which the ends of the removable yoke 12 pass when in place, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This yoke 12 is provided with a shank, 13, (shown in Fig. 2,) adapted to fit either of the holes 14. (Shown in Fig. 3.) Some of these holes 14 are shown in dotted lines, because they are below the case or handle. These holes may also be put along through the screw portion 5, if desired, so as to allow for sufficient adjustment in the back of the sliding portion of the movable jaw 2. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) The opposite side of this yoke has an inclined end, 15, and is provided with a notch, 16, into which the end of the spring-bolt passes when it is in position, as shown in Fig. 2.

The lock consists of the outer case, 17, the bolt 18, and a spring, 21, to push it forward. (See Figs. 2 and 4.) At the back end of the bolt is a curved end, 19, against which the key 23 presses when moving the bolt or unlocking it.

20 in Fig. 1 represents the key-hole, and 24 is the usual pintle or pin.

In the construction of this device, the lock-case 17 (with the lock and spring) is put through the hole 28 of the handle 1, and riveted in place by a rivet, 22; but, if desired, a portion of the side of the handle may be made to take off in any well-known way. The lock may then be riveted in place, and the plate or portion of the side of the handle may be put on and secured by rivets or screws. 27 represents one of the rivet-holes to be used if a plate is put on; but it is immaterial which way the lock is put in.

When the wrench is not in use as a lock, the hook 7 is turned down, as shown in Fig. 2, and the yoke 12 is removed, as shown in Fig. 3, when it can be used for the purposes of an ordinary wrench.

In using the device as a lock, the hook portion 7 is pushed up, as in Fig. 1, and passed over the rim of one wheel of a bicycle, for instance, and then the yoke 12 is put over the rim of the other wheel and pushed down in place, which locks it.

It will be seen that the wrench may be opened out in the usual way, (or the portion 2 and 4 made to move out by the nut 6,) so that it may be adjusted to answer for wheels that are at different distances apart, the holes 14 are placed in the sliding portion 4 for this purpose, so that the shank 13 of the yoke can enter any hole that may thus be brought in its way.

This device is also adapted for locking any

piece of machinery to which it may be attached. In taking it off when so locked in place all that is required is to put the key 23 in place, as shown in Fig. 2, and move the bolt out from the notch 16 and remove the yoke 12.

I claim as my invention—

The perforated sliding bar 4, having the jaw 2 and the hook-shaped bar 7, pivoted thereto, the handle 1, having a lock and a screw-nut for operating the bar 4 and movable jaw 2, in combination with a removable yoke, 12, having the shank 13, adapted to pass into the perforations in the sliding bar, and a notch, 16, adapted to receive the lock-bolt for locking it, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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